



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

PROGRESS IN SPACE

The United States may have a world-wide communications system based on a network of earth satellites within 4 years. The system would be reserved for military purposes at first, but might later be made available for commercial use.

Each satellite in the network would be able to handle as many messages as 20 teletype machines.

SOVIET CENSUS

Russia has just completed a national census which shows a total Soviet population of 208,800,000. This represents a gain of about 8,600,000 since 1956. Moscow is reported to have 5,032,000 inhabitants. Leningrad is in second place among Russian cities with 2,888,000 people.

The Soviet Union's male population is below normal because so many Russian soldiers were killed in World War II. Of every 100 Russians today, 55 are women; 45 are men.

FEAR OF EARTHQUAKES

Nepal has turned down an American offer to build a series of suspension bridges between some of the country's more rugged mountains. Officials of the Himalayan kingdom acted on the advice of local astrologers.

The astrologers say that 5 planets will be lined up in a row during a brief period in 1961. They predict that this will cause tremendous upheavals on earth, and fear that earthquakes in Nepal will be so severe as to destroy any bridges that might be built. Most outsiders do not take this prediction seriously.

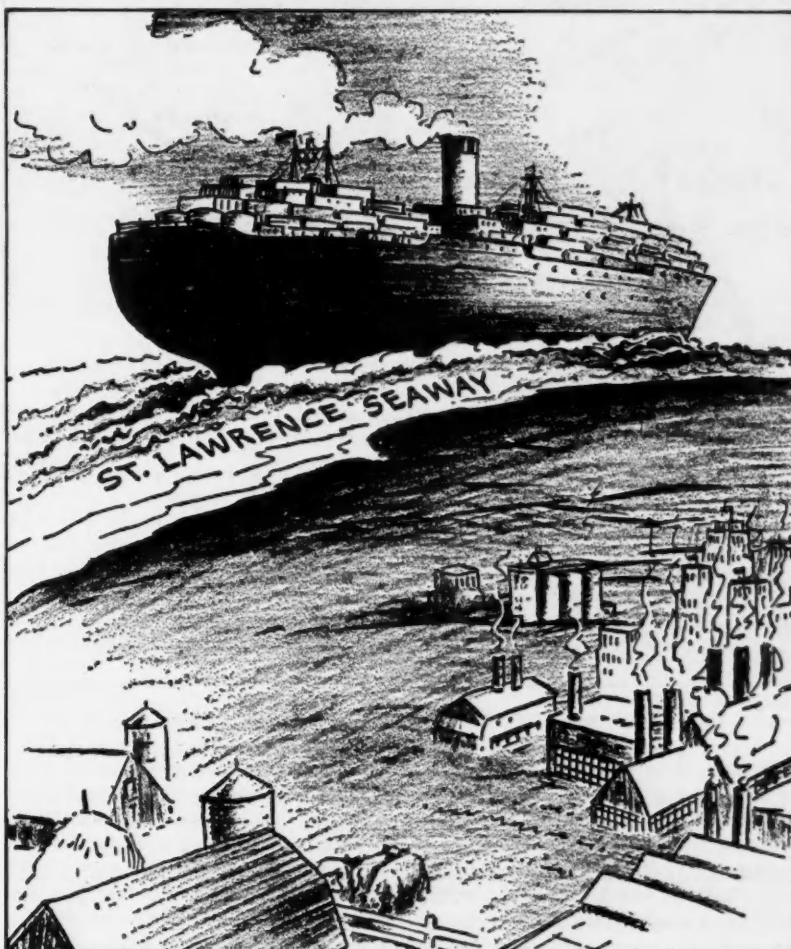
AUSTRIA AT POLLS

Julius Raab barely managed to retain his post as Austrian Chancellor during elections held in that country earlier this month. Raab's Conservative Party won 79 seats in the Parliament while the Socialists captured 78.

The Communist Party fared very poorly in the election. Its popular vote dropped 25% from 1956. As a result, the communists lost all 3 of the seats they had held in the Austrian Parliament prior to the latest balloting.

ANCIENT RUINS

Archeologists believe they have found the ancient gardens of the Roman Emperor, Nero. It was here, according to tradition, that a Christian massacre took place following the fire which almost destroyed Rome in 64 A.D. Nero accused the Christians of starting the disastrous blaze, and took brutal action against them.



NEW SEAWAY permits ocean liners to reach deep into the American continent

St. Lawrence Seaway

United States and Canada Prepare to Dedicate Route Which Opens All Great Lakes to Big Seagoing Ships

SEAPORTS in the heart of a continent? Big ocean vessels at Chicago and other inland cities? Yes, these dreams have now become realities because of the new St. Lawrence Seaway, a joint U.S.-Canadian project which was opened for business on April 25—exactly a month ago.

Formal dedication ceremonies won't be held until June 26, but—meanwhile—ships from many nations are using the new waterway. A Dutch freighter, the *Prins Johan Willem Friso*, on April 30 became the first regular ocean vessel to visit Chicago.

As for the dedication next month: It is to be attended by President Eisenhower and by Queen Elizabeth II, serving in her role as Queen of Canada.

Also, a group of U. S. warships will make a precedent-breaking voyage from the Atlantic Ocean, up the St. Lawrence River, and into the Great Lakes. Military vessels normally are barred from these inland seas by a long-standing agreement between the United States and Canada, but this restriction is being put aside during the Seaway festivities.

Exactly what is the new Seaway? What does it accomplish?

For a clear answer to these questions, we must look for a moment at

the history and geography of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region.

Early explorers, probing the edges of North America, found the St. Lawrence River and used it as a route to the interior. (Some even hoped it might lead to the other side of the continent.)

Ever since, the unbroken waterway chain consisting of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes has played an important part in the history and development of America. Two and a half centuries ago, colonists began to dig canals and construct locks along the big river so as to raise its value as a route for commerce.

Taken as a whole, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes provide a waterway extending more than 2,000 miles into North America. This passage touches some of the most highly industrialized areas on earth. Also, it reaches into the fertile Midwestern farming region.

Before the recent Seaway project was begun (in 1954), great vessels from the Atlantic could move upstream as far as Montreal, Canada, a thousand miles from the ocean. Also, large ships could navigate the entire Great Lakes system. But such vessels encountered a bottleneck so that

(Continued on page 2)

Critical Situation Exists Inside Iraq

Will Communists Succeed in Making Mideast Nation A Soviet Puppet?

THE situation in Iraq is "the most dangerous in the world today" for the United States, Allen Dulles, Director of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency, recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In this Middle East land, communists are making a strong bid for power. It would not take much of a push—it is generally agreed—to place Iraq in the camp of Soviet puppet countries.

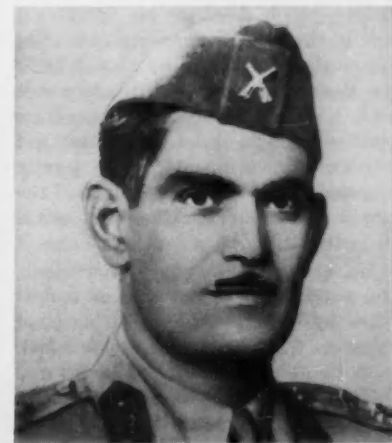
Such a development would be a calamity for the western nations. Russia would have the entering wedge she has tried to obtain for so many years in the Middle East. Turkey and Iran—both of whom are allies of the United States—would be imperiled. Moreover, Moscow would be able to deprive western Europe of vast supplies of Iraqi oil.

While alarmed about the situation in Iraq, Mr. Dulles feels it is not hopeless. Though he was quoted as saying that the communists have come "close to a takeover," he added that "the point of no return" has not yet been reached. However, there is no agreement as yet on how this strategically located, oil-rich land can be kept from falling into the Soviet orbit.

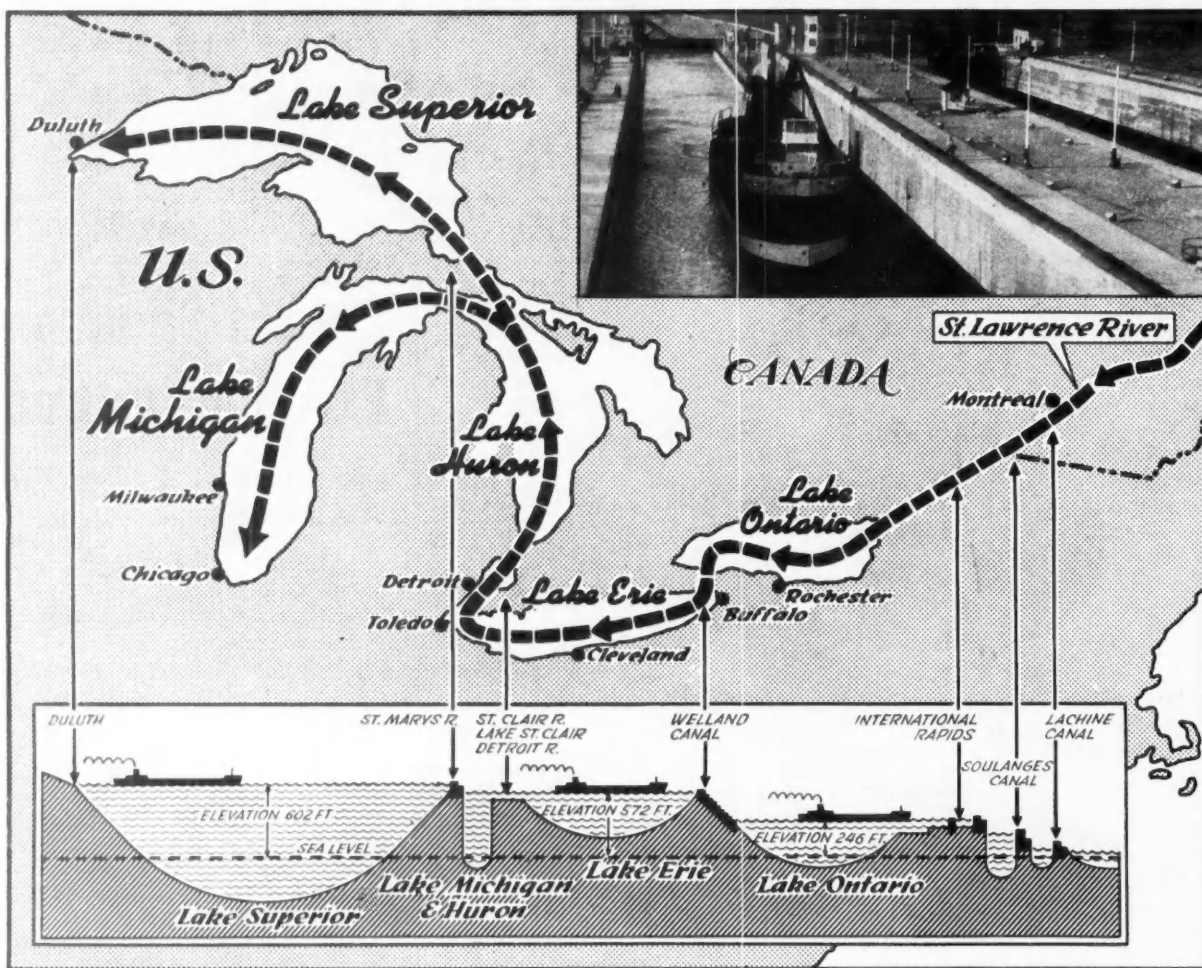
Ancient country. Iraq lies at the head of the Persian Gulf on the Arabian peninsula. With an area of 171,600 miles, it is a bit larger than the state of California. Except for high mountains in the north, the countryside is generally flat.

Formerly known as Mesopotamia, Iraq is one of the cradles of modern civilization. In the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers lies the eastern end of what was known in ancient times as the Fertile Crescent. Scholars have long held that this region of rich, productive soil was the

(Continued on page 6)



KARIM KASSEM
Prime Minister of Iraq



DEEPER CHANNELS now permit big ships to navigate between the Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes

St. Lawrence

(Continued from page 1)

they couldn't move freely back and forth between the lakes and the Atlantic entrance of the St. Lawrence.

Though a water route did stretch from the Atlantic all the way inland to such ports as Chicago and Duluth, only the smallest ships could travel its full length. A boat couldn't make the entire journey unless it was small enough to use the shallow channel, only 14 feet deep, that extended along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and the eastern end of Lake Ontario (easternmost of the Great Lakes). By deepening this shallow part of the river, the Seaway project has opened the Great Lakes to large vessels from the Atlantic.

Another major goal, besides improvement of navigation, was hydroelectric power production. In this connection, the state of New York and the Canadian province of Ontario entered the picture.

They built dams to widen and deepen a portion of the river and thus form the new Lake St. Lawrence—which became an important link in the Seaway shipping route. At the northeastern end of this lake is the Moses-Saunders Powerdam, where both New York and Ontario operate hydroelectric facilities. The state and provincial governments, which jointly invested about \$650,000,000 in the power project, are now selling electric current.

Work related to navigation alone, and not to electric power, was undertaken by U. S. and Canadian national agencies. It is not entirely finished, even though the Seaway is open for shipping. Estimated cost for the 2 national governments is about \$450,000,000. They hope that tolls, collected from users of the route, will eventually repay this. Canada is bear-

ing more than two-thirds of the expense, because the larger part of the Seaway is inside her territory.

One part of Canada's job was to deepen the Welland Canal, whose locks and channels enable ships to bypass Niagara Falls between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

What is the depth of the new Seaway?

The joint U. S.-Canadian project is to provide a channel at least 27 feet deep—all the way up the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario, and through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie. When the 27-foot depth is achieved, the Seaway can accommodate about 75% or 80% of the world's ships. Since work is still under way, the present minimum depth along the

passage is approximately 24½ feet.

Channels leading farther north and west than Lake Erie—through Lakes Huron, Superior, and Michigan—are not officially included as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway enterprise. But the United States, working alone, is making these passageways conform to the 27-foot Seaway depth. The job is slated for completion in 1962.

Even today, though, these channels are deep enough to handle fairly large ships. This is why sizable ocean vessels can already visit port cities on all the Great Lakes.

How much cargo is expected to pass through the Seaway annually?

Last year, about 13,000,000 tons of cargo traveled along the old, shallow channels between Montreal and the

Great Lakes. Certain authorities predict that total cargo on the new Seaway will reach 25,000,000 tons this year, and 50,000,000 by 1968. Other experts feel that such estimates are too high.

Countless kinds of products will pass through the waterway. Moving up the St. Lawrence and into the Great Lakes will be iron ore from the northeastern Canadian wilderness, small cars from Britain and other European lands, chemicals and optical equipment from Germany, and unusual foods from the Mediterranean region.

For export from this continent, seagoing vessels will pick up cargoes of U. S. and Canadian grain, steel, machinery, and so on. Automobiles from Detroit undoubtedly will be taken through the Seaway en route to Europe, South America, and other lands.

In numerous cases, the St. Lawrence passage will considerably reduce the cost of transporting goods between overseas ports and the American Midwest.

Flags of many nations are to fly on the Great Lakes this summer, as various foreign shipping firms join U. S. and Canadian companies in sending large vessels through the Seaway.

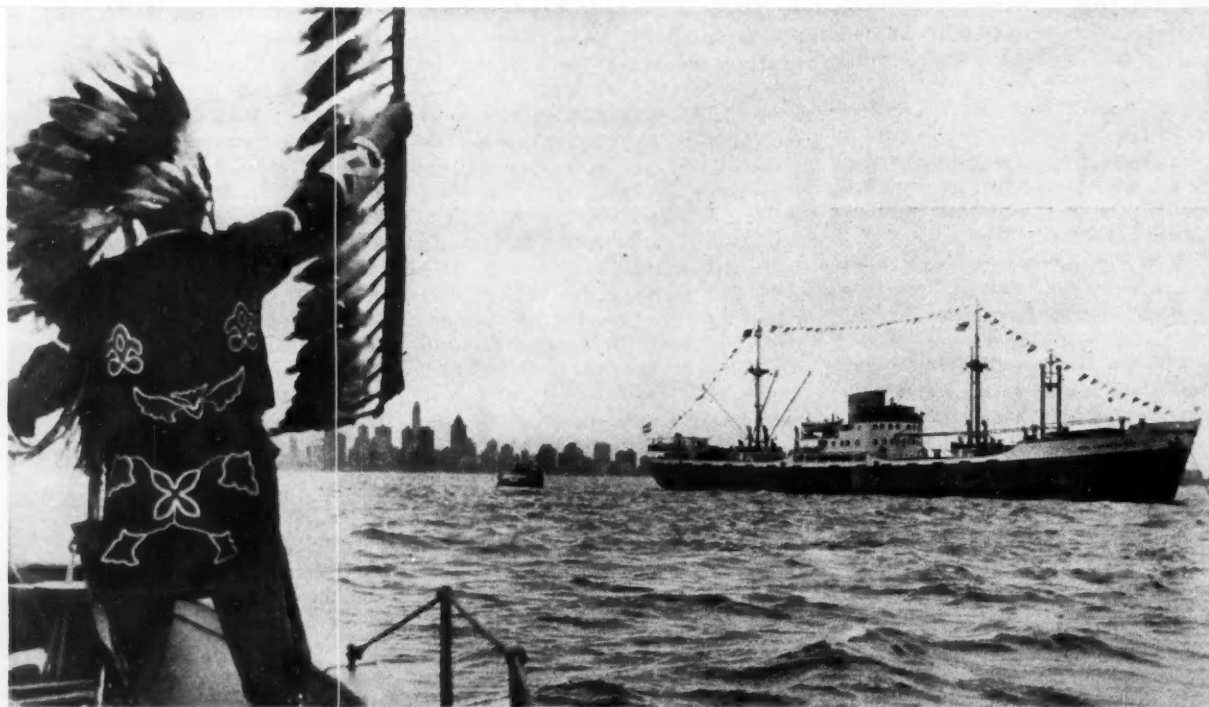
What projects have been planned, or carried out, by lake cities that hope to profit from Seaway trade?

In most cases, the cities are spending millions of dollars on new docks and other harbor facilities. Among U. S. centers that expect to gain most from the Seaway are Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

Chicago, largest of these, is spending \$4,000,000 to improve a huge Lake Michigan pier. Also, millions have gone for development of a great modern harbor in Lake Calumet, which is connected with Lake Michigan.

Other important U. S. and Canadian cities that will share in Seaway trade include Gary, Indiana; Duluth, Minnesota; Superior, Wisconsin; Muskegon, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; and Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, and Fort William, all in Ontario. A great deal of harbor-improvement work still remains to be done in many of the port cities.

Various manufacturing companies have set up new plants in the St. Law-



NETHERLANDS FREIGHTER anchored outside Chicago's harbor. Modern Indian dons costume of his ancestors to greet ship. It was first large ocean-going vessel to reach Chicago after new canal system was opened.

rence area—not only to take advantage of shipping facilities, but also to make use of abundant electricity from the Moses-Saunders Powerdam. A new Reynolds aluminum smelting plant and a Chevrolet factory, for example, have been built near Massena, New York. The Aluminum Company of America has spent millions of dollars on an expansion program in the same locality.

Has there been much opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway project?

Yes, the Seaway has long been a subject of controversy. Only after many years of debate did the United States finally decide to help carry out this enterprise in cooperation with Canada. Six Presidents in succession, from Harding to Eisenhower, actively supported the undertaking; but not until 1954 did Congress finally approve it.

Opponents still contend that the navigation project has drained away millions of U. S. and Canadian tax dollars. According to these critics, the tolls charged on Seaway shipping will never be sufficient to repay the U. S. and Canadian governments for their investment. Also, it is argued, the Seaway is of doubtful value because it will be icebound for approximately 4 months of each year—and possibly 5.

Some of the Atlantic Coast cities are worried over competition they may receive from new Great Lakes "seaports." Northeastern railways are likewise concerned over Seaway competition, and they have been considering freight-rate reductions as a means of "fighting back."

Finally, certain Seaway critics maintain that the channels still aren't big enough to provide a really good route for ocean traffic, and that there will be a demand to enlarge them further—at great expense—later on.

Seaway supporters reply:

"The new waterway represents a tremendous—and worthwhile—improvement over the St. Lawrence trade route as it existed for many years. Sometime in the future, conditions may justify construction of still larger channels. Any new proposals will have to be judged on their own merits as they arise.

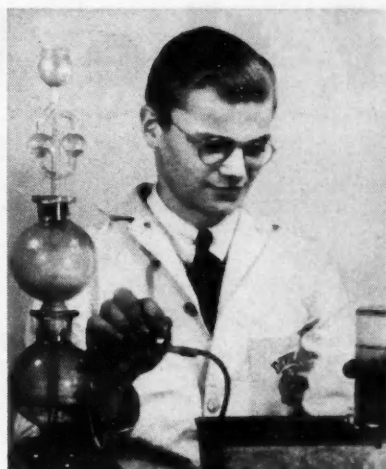
"It is strange to hear critics insisting that the Seaway is—for one reason or another—practically useless, and also to hear complaints that it may take too much business away from East Coast ports and northeastern railroads. The opponents can't have it both ways.

"Despite its handicap of being closed by ice each winter, the Seaway will boost the prosperity of our nation as a whole. The improvement will, in time, help even those ports and industries which may at first lose some of their business to the St. Lawrence waterway and the lake cities."

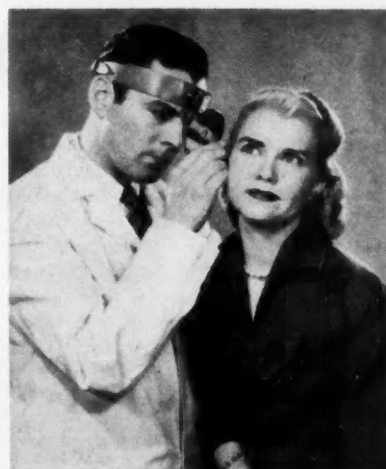
The next few years will tell a great deal about the value of this Seaway, and about its effects on the economic well-being of Canada and the United States.

—By TOM MYER

Jet planes can cover distances so swiftly that one expert says it is easier to measure the United States in hours than in miles. By this measurement, our country is five hours wide and two hours deep. Jets now travel 550 to 575 miles an hour. By 1961, they may whisk passengers through the skies at 625 miles per hour.



GEO. A. SMITH



EWING GALLOWAY

CHEMISTS, other scientists, doctors, and teachers are in demand now

Choose Your Career Carefully

Your Future Depends upon Your Choice

WITHIN the next 10 years, there will be at least 11,000,000 more Americans working or looking for jobs than there are today, says the U. S. Department of Labor. The federal agency points out that competition will be particularly keen among the rapidly growing number of young workers entering the labor force for the first time.

To help you meet this challenge, governmental labor experts give this advice: Choose your career carefully and get as much training as possible in your chosen field.

According to the Department of Labor, the best opportunities will be found in the following fields of work in the years to come:

Teaching. As we know, there is a nation-wide shortage of teachers. There are expected to be more job openings than there are teachers to fill them for many years to come. Openings are plentiful not only in elementary and high schools, but also on the college level.

Salaries, which now average more than \$4,500 a year for classroom teachers, are edging upward. In some sections of the country, the average is much higher than in others. Earnings of college instructors are somewhat higher than are those for other teachers.

Engineering and technical workers. Most industries are expected to increase their engineering and technical staffs in the years ahead. The trend toward automation—the use of machines to run other machines—is creating many new jobs for men and women with technical and mechanical training.

Though engineers are required to have college training for their work, many technical employees can learn their duties through apprenticeship programs while on the job. Pay scales vary. Engineers usually earn \$8,000 or more a year, and most technical workers earn \$100 or more a week.

Science. The country's industrial plants are expected to employ more and more research workers—physicists, chemists, geologists, biologists, and others—to develop new products and to make improvements in existing ones.

Advanced college study is required for the better jobs in most of the scientific fields, though a 4-year college course is adequate for a number of openings in this line of work. Earnings range from \$4,000 to \$10,000 or more annually.

Health. There is a shortage of workers in most branches of medicine and health, particularly in nursing.

Eight or more years of college and professional school training are usually needed to become a doctor or dentist. Training as a nurse generally takes between 3 and 5 years after high school. The average earnings of doctors and dentists are between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a year. Nurses seldom earn more than \$5,000 a year, though they sometimes receive room and board in addition to their salary.

Business. The retail trades—selling, advertising, and a host of others—are expected to provide good job opportunities for many years to come.

Though specialized training is helpful in this field, there are many openings for teen-agers who are willing to learn their duties on the job. Pay scales vary considerably from position to position and from one part of the country to another. Beginning salaries are often as low as \$50 a week, but earnings go up to \$100 or more a week in many types of jobs in this field.

Accounting and office work. The Department of Labor says that employment opportunities for accountants are likely to double within the next 2 decades. Office workers, particularly those who are experienced in operating the newer business machines, are also in great demand.

College or business school training is needed for positions in accounting. Most office machine operators can learn their duties while on the job. Experienced accountants average between \$7,000 and \$10,000 a year. Office machine workers generally earn between \$300 and \$500 a month.

The job outlook is bright in a number of other fields of employment. These include construction work—bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, and others; transportation—truck drivers, shipping clerks, dispatchers and freight handlers; telephone, gas, and electric industries.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Abdul Ilah—āb'dōol ē'lā
Abdul Karim Kassem—āb'dōol kā-rēm'
kā'sēm
Abdul Salam Arif—āb'dōol sā-lām'
ā'rīf
Euphrates—yoo-frā'tēz
Faisal—fā-sul
Iraqi—ē-rā'kē
Kuwait—kōō-wīt'
Nuri Said—nōō'rī sā-ēd
Raab—rāb

An Interesting or Boring Summer?

By Clay Coss

WHAT are your plans for the summer? Naturally, you should get some rest and recreation after finishing another school year. For those who may get bored during their long vacation, a number of suggestions have been made by a columnist and editorial writer. Their ideas won't be popular with many of you, but at least think them over! You might be surprised how much more interesting your summer would be if you followed some of these proposals.

Prolonged loafing leads to boredom more often than not. Useful activity gives interest and meaning to life.

Here is the advice given by Ann Landers, syndicated columnist:

"I have an answer for you teen-agers who don't know what to do with yourselves.

"There's plenty you can do at home to earn the allowance that you probably collect for doing nothing. Wash the family car. Clean out the basement. Paint the garage. Dig the dandelions. Trim the hedges.

"Offer your services to a volunteer group. Mental hospitals, vets' hospitals, county homes for the aged—they all operate on tight budgets and could use the services of people who can work without pay.

"Give them a call and find out how exciting life can be for those who are willing to give of themselves. A good look at what goes on behind the doors of institutions may give you a fresh appreciation for the simple blessing of a sound mind and a healthy body.

"Your parents don't owe you spending money, a car, and entertainment around the clock. You members of 'the beat generation' are helping to beat yourselves. You've had the disadvantage of too many advantages.



YOU CAN help others in many ways during summer vacation

Quit whining about being bored and make yourselves useful."

An editorial from the *Kanabec County Times* in Minnesota reinforces Ann Landers' views:

"Always we hear the spoiled, plaintive cry of the teen-ager: 'What can we do; where can we go?'

"I can make some suggestions. Go home!

"Paint the woodwork. Mow the lawn. Wash the car. Learn to cook. Scrub some floors. Get a job!

"The world does not owe you a living.

"You owe the world something. You owe it your time and energy and your talents.

"Help the minister, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army. Visit the sick. Assist the poor. And when you are through—and not too tired—read a book."

The Story of the Week

No. 2 Man in Our State Department

Douglas Dillon is America's new Under Secretary of State. He replaces Christian Herter who has moved up to the top spot vacated by John Foster Dulles. Prior to this last promotion, Mr. Dillon was Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

It is interesting that the 2 top men in our State Department were born outside of the United States—Secretary Herter in France, and Douglas Dillon in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Dillon, now 49, attended Harvard University where he won an



DOUGLAS DILLON is top assistant to Secretary of State Herter

honors degree for a thesis on the Spanish-American War. After he left college, he went into banking and investments, and was also active in New Jersey politics. During World War II, he served in the Navy.

Mr. Dillon's first big role in international affairs came in 1953 when he was named U. S. Ambassador to France. In this post, which he held until 1957, he established a reputation as one of our country's most skilled diplomats. In 1957, he was called to Washington to serve as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Mr. Dillon has been married almost 28 years. He and his wife have 2 daughters and 2 granddaughters. His favorite hobby during younger days was sailing, but he now concentrates on golf during the free time he has over weekends.

Greater Unity For New Guinea

New Guinea, an island north of Australia as large as Texas and Iowa, will most likely become an independent nation in several years. At the present time, the eastern half of the island is administered by Australia while the western sector is under the Netherlands' rule.

Officials of these countries recently met in the Australian capital of Canberra to discuss New Guinea's future. They decided on several projects for bringing the 2 parts of the island closer together. These include an exchange of high school students and a pooling of technical skills. In addition, efforts to educate the island's 2½ million people will be stepped up.

The bulk of New Guinea's population is now very backward and it will take some time to prepare it for self-government.

Another factor which may complicate plans for an independent New Guinea is Indonesia's claim to the territory now being run by the Dutch. The islands which make up Indonesia were formerly ruled by the Netherlands. They won their freedom in 1949 after many months of bitter fighting. At that time, the Dutch gave up all their possessions in the area except for the western half of New Guinea. Indonesia insists that this land is also rightfully hers.

Blimps in the Nuclear Age

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has submitted a project to the Navy for an atom-powered blimp. Officials of the company say that such an aircraft could be completed by 1963.

The proposed nuclear-powered blimp would be 3 times as large as any dirigible now in operation. It would have a length of approximately 540 feet, and would travel at speeds of 80 to 90 miles an hour. Goodyear officials say that it could reach any spot in the world from the United States without having to refuel.

The airship would be used mainly for long-range anti-submarine patrols.

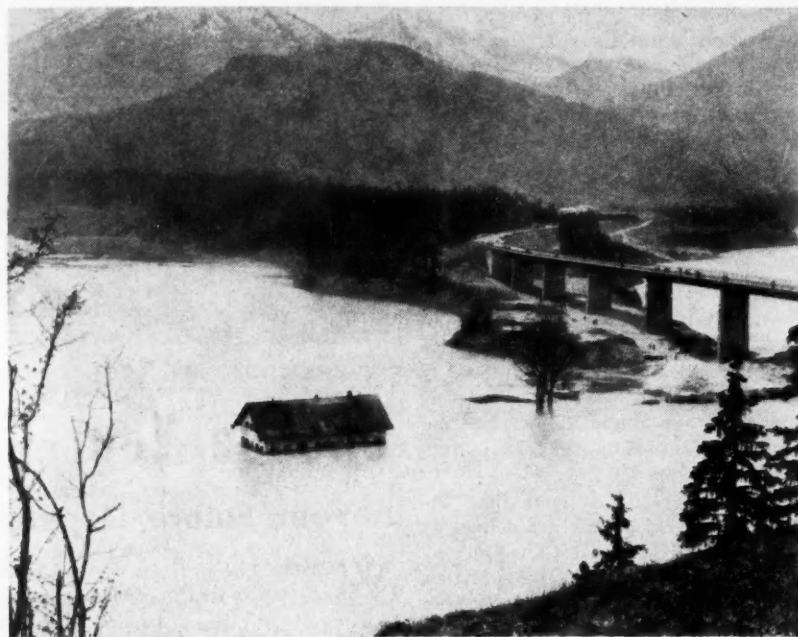
Iraqi Prime Minister A Question Mark

Abdul Karim Kassem (see picture on page 1) has been Prime Minister of Iraq since the bloody revolution which he helped to engineer in that country last July.

Prime Minister Kassem, 44 years of age, was born into a lower middle class family in Baghdad. He was a good student in high school and decided to continue his education by entering the Iraq Military College. After completing a 2-year course there, he was commissioned as an officer in the army. Some time later, he attended an officers' school in England.

As young Kassem rose to prominence in the army, he became a trusted military leader. Although King Faisal purged many officers suspected of plotting against his crown, Kassem was given more and more responsibility.

Officer Kassem betrayed this trust last July, however, when he led a brigade of troops against King Faisal's



GOING DOWN. Last house in village of Fall, West Germany, is slowly being swallowed in man-made flood. The village was inundated to make way for a huge new reservoir. Filled by melting snow from the Bavarian Alps, the lake will supply water for a big power plant. The villagers have set up another community nearby, and are keeping the old name of Fall for it.

palace guard. The King and many of his advisers were assassinated.

Today, Prime Minister Kassem is a question mark in the Middle East. A bachelor, he is said to be an extremely hard worker and to lead a simple life. He puts in an 18-hour day at his office and then retires to his modest home in a suburb of Baghdad.

Some people believe that he is inclined to favor communism, which is spreading rapidly under his rule. Others say he simply does not have the power to check its growth.

Free World Plan for Germany Debated

As expected, Russia has been very critical of the plan set forth at Geneva by Secretary of State Christian Herter for ending the Berlin crisis, unifying Germany, and relieving cold war tensions throughout the world. The proposal, drawn up by representatives of the United States, France, and Great Britain, consists of 4 main parts.

The first stage of the plan calls for unification of East and West Berlin. The people in the 2 sections of the city

would participate in free elections supervised by the United Nations or the Big Four—the United States, England, France, and Russia.

Under stage 2, a committee would be set up consisting of delegates from both East and West Germany. It would have the job of arranging elections for the country as a whole. At the same time this committee was at work, the free and communist worlds would try to reach some kind of agreement on limiting the size of armed forces and the production of weapons.

In the 3rd step, after the election committee had finished its work, the people of both East and West Germany would go to the polls. They would select members of an assembly which would draft a constitution providing for a "liberal, democratic" system of government.

The 4th and final stage would consist of the signing of a peace treaty between a united Germany and her enemies in World War II. The new nation would be allowed to join NATO, the communist Warsaw Pact, or to remain completely free of any alliance with other lands.

The Soviet Union is opposed to any solution of the German problem based on free elections. As this paper goes to press, it is still too early to tell whether Russia will discard the entire plan, or whether she will negotiate on certain parts of it.

A Happy Vacation To Our Readers!

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for this school year expire with this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. The paper, though, is published during the summer months, and we invite students to subscribe.

The summer subscription price, in clubs of 5 or more, is 3½ cents per copy a week, or 40 cents for the summer. For fewer than 5 copies, each subscription is 50 cents, payable in advance. The summer period includes the issues of June, July, and part of August.

Address orders to the Civic Educa-



CRACK RUSSIAN TROOPS in Moscow's Red Square. The Soviet army, larger than that of any western nation, is a powerful force. It is the weapon with which Russia so far has been able to control satellite lands.

tion Service, Inc., 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Meanwhile, teachers who have not already placed their tentative classroom orders for next fall may wish to do so. Advance order postcards are being sent out by our office for this purpose. By ordering now, teachers will automatically and without delay receive their copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER at the beginning of the next school term, and they may then change their orders according to needs.

Our best wishes to students and teachers for a thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding summer!

U. S. and Russia Exchange Teachers

An exchange of college professors will soon take place between the United States and the Soviet Union. It will get under way this fall when several members of the Harvard University staff will take up temporary posts at Leningrad State University. In return, that Russian institution will send a small number of its professors to Harvard.

The groups involved in the exchange will concentrate mainly on research work. Both the American and Russian professors, though, will do some classroom lecturing.

Negotiations are also under way for a similar program to be carried out between Columbia University and Moscow State University. A Columbia delegation met with Moscow educators in the Soviet capital last month to work out details.

The exchange of university professors was provided for under the terms of an over-all cultural agreement concluded early last year between the United States and Russia.

News Headlines from Around the World

The atomic bomb will soon be assigned a useful, peacetime task. The United States plans to set off 5 nuclear blasts in order to excavate a harbor off Northwestern Alaska in 1961. Scientists are now working on the problem of preventing shock waves from breaking windows in nearby areas of Alaska and Siberia.

Television is booming in Italy. There are now approximately 1,000,000 sets in that country as compared with 100,000 only 4 years ago. Programs are being beamed to all corners of the country.

Many Italians believe that television will help knit various parts of their nation closer together, and will also bring modern ideas to backward areas. There are presently vast differences in the customs and living conditions of Italians residing in Rome, for instance, and those in Calabria—an extremely poor region at the southern tip of the country.

The U. S. Army has declared the Jupiter intermediate range (1,500 mile) missile ready for use as a weapon in Uncle Sam's defense arsenal. The announcement came after the 18th successful launching of the rocket.

The Air Force will operate the Jupiter because the Army is limited to the use of missiles with a range of 500 miles or less.

Film from India Well Worth Seeing

Those who saw the Indian movie, "Pather Panchali," will be glad to hear that the second in a 3-film series is now being shown in our country. "Aparajito" (Unvanquished) takes up the struggles of a poor Indian family where they left off in "Pather Panchali."

The story and acting in "Aparajito" have been praised almost unanimously by critics. The film's background presents an added attraction to American movie-goers. They are treated to scenes of the holy city of Benares—its temples, narrow streets, and the teeming life along the Ganges River which flows through it. The camera also enters classrooms in Calcutta University as well as in crowded country schools.

The movie was produced by an Indian company. It is based on a story by an Indian author and its characters are portrayed by actors and actresses native to that Asian land.

Giant Atom-Smasher To Be Constructed

An atom-smashing machine 2 miles in length will be installed in a tunnel



AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS is the latest in Italy's capital, Rome. This sick dog was first to receive the new service on trip to veterinarian.

to be dug under the campus of Stanford University of California. The atom-smasher, nicknamed the "Monster," will be more than 7 times as powerful as the largest one in the country at this time—located on the University of California campus. The new machine is being placed underground in order to meet safety requirements against radiation which develops during the atom-splitting process.

Two major accomplishments are expected from the mechanical giant: First, it should produce additional elements and other changes in matter. Second, it will allow scientists to gain a more detailed view of nuclear particles.

The entire project—digging the tunnel and building the machine—will cost the government approximately \$100,000,000. It should be completed in about 6 years.

Should We Repeal The 22nd Amendment?

How long should one man be permitted to serve as President of the United States? The lawmakers are considering whether or not the 22nd Amendment to our Constitution should be repealed.

The 22nd Amendment states that no President may hold office for more than two terms. Before the amendment went into effect in 1951, no limit had been placed on the number of terms a President might serve. Once there had been a custom that no man should hold the Presidency for more than two terms. But President Franklin Roosevelt broke this tradition when he was elected to a third term in 1940 and a fourth in 1944.

President Eisenhower and former President Truman take opposite sides on the question of repealing the 22nd Amendment. Mr. Truman joins those who favor repealing the amendment.

These people argue: "A President needs a great deal of support to carry out his duties. If he is barred from seeking re-election, he loses influence with members of his party during his second term. Moreover, Americans should be able to choose the man they want for President regardless of the number of terms he has served."

President Eisenhower favors keeping the 22nd Amendment. Those who

join him say: "Unless some curbs are placed on the great powers of the President, a dictatorship may arise. Men who hold office for long periods build up powerful political organizations which are hard to beat in elections. This amendment has not yet been tested by time, and we have no proof that it handicaps a President."

Debate on repealing or keeping the 22nd Amendment is likely to continue for some time. It is uncertain whether Congress will take any action on the matter this year.

Hungary's Farmers Using American Methods

Hungary is copying U. S. farm methods in an effort to raise her agricultural production. Films imported from this country on American farming techniques are being carefully studied. In addition, specialists from Hungary have visited the United States to view our methods first hand.

Hybrid corn, a standard product in American agriculture, is just now being introduced in Hungary and other Russian satellite states of Eastern Europe. It produces much higher yields than the traditional strains used in that part of the world.

Along with adopting U. S. techniques, Hungary is continuing a campaign to gather privately owned farms into state-run collectives. The communists believe that by pooling men and machines in collective farm organizations agricultural output can be substantially increased.

In most cases, however, farmers prefer to retain ownership of their land. The Hungarian government has found it necessary to apply extreme pressure on farmers in order to get them to join state collectives.

Visitors to Seattle's Century 21 Exposition in 1961 will ride to the fairgrounds in a monorail train. The elevated train will make the trip from downtown Seattle in 94 seconds. It will have four cars, each carrying 96 passengers.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) timely; 2. (b) damaging; 3. (c) sacred; 4. (d) stubborn; 5. (b) ridicule; 6. (c) stealing someone else's writing; 7. (b) tear down; 8. (c) payment for war damage to other nations; 9. (d) calmness.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Is she progressive or conservative?"
"I don't know. She wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income."



"I'm new at this—just what am I supposed to do now?"

Sign in a small mountain filling station: "We sell no gas on Sunday—and very little the rest of the week."

Poet: This is a cruel, unfair world we live in.
Friend: Why so?
Poet: If a banker writes a bad poem, nothing is said. But just let a poet write a bad check!

Boss: I hope that you try to save half of what you earn, young man.
Boy: I don't make that much.

"He cleaned up a fortune with crooked dough."
"A gangster?"
"No, a pretzel manufacturer."

Salesman: I've been trying all week to see you.
Businessman: Well, make a date with my secretary.
Salesman: I did, and we had a fine time, but I still want to see you.

Situation in Iraq

(Continued from page 1)

site of the Biblical Garden of Eden.

The people of ancient Mesopotamia were growing food crops and using bronze tools at a time when Europeans were savage hunters. Early natives of the region invented the wheel, and were the first to divide the day into 24 hours. In olden times, this land supported perhaps as many as 25,000,000 people.

But invaders from the north destroyed villages and irrigation systems, the population declined, and the early civilization withered away. The region was conquered by the Arabs and later by the Turks. During World War I, the country was freed from Turkish rule. Britain took over control of Iraq for a time, but recognized its independence in 1930.

People and resources. About 5,200,000 people live in modern Iraq. Three out of 4 are Arabs. The next largest group is composed of nomadic tribesmen known as the Kurds. About 700,000 of them live in the northern part of the country.

Most Iraqis earn their living by farming. Wheat and barley are grown in the fertile valleys. Palm trees produce four-fifths of the world's dates. Sheep, cattle, camels, and Arabian horses are raised.

A relatively few wealthy people own most of the land. The great majority of Iraqis are very poor. In the country villages, where most of the population dwells, houses are usually made of mud. About 15% of the people live in cities. The best known of these is the capital—Baghdad.

The country's greatest wealth is its oil. Iraq turns out more than 600,000 barrels of petroleum daily, and is the 6th largest oil-producing land in the world (after the United States, Venezuela, Russia, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia).

Oil revenue, amounting to some \$300,000,000 a year, accounts for about one-third of the nation's income. Little of this income, though, has directly benefited the majority of people.



STUDENTS on school porch in Iraq. Few Iraqis get an education, however. Only about 1 of every 9 can read or write.

Western ties. After Iraq became independent, it followed a policy of friendship with the western countries. It had close defense and trading ties with Great Britain. During World War II, Iraq sold its oil to the Allies, and, during the last 2 years of the conflict, joined with them in declaring war on the Axis powers.

In 1955, the free-world nations became alarmed over communist penetration of the Middle East. Great Britain joined with Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan in setting up the Middle East Treaty Organization. Since their treaty was signed in Baghdad, these nations were sometimes called the Baghdad Pact powers.

Though the United States did not enter the organization, we supported it closely.

1958 revolution. Last July, the pro-western government in Baghdad was overthrown in a sudden, violent uprising. The leaders of the old re-

gime—King Faisal, Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, and Prime Minister Nuri Said—were assassinated. Mobs poured through the streets, wrecking the British Embassy and shouting anti-western slogans.

Leading the revolutionists were certain military officials who were opposed to their government's policy of friendship with Britain and other western lands. The top men included Abdul Karim Kassem and Abdul Salam Arif, 2 army officers. Kassem succeeded Said as Prime Minister.

Why did the revolutionists upset the government so easily? Behind their success was the tide of rising Arab nationalism. Many natives of Iraq were strong admirers of Gamal Nasser of Egypt, who has been trying to unite the Arab countries. They applauded his defiance of the western nations, and enthusiastically cooperated in overthrowing Iraq's pro-western regime.

Iraq's communists played a prominent role in the uprising. The best organized of the nation's political parties, they fanned the flames of Arab nationalism as a means of furthering their own interests.

Another factor in the revolution's success was the unpopularity of the old government. Under Prime Minister Said, there was no freedom of the press, trade unions were forbidden to organize, and student political activity was banned. Said depended on the big landowners for support, and made little appeal to the masses. Though the irrigation and other development projects undertaken by his government promised better times for the future, most Iraqis wanted more immediate benefits in their struggle against poverty, illiteracy, and disease.

Red influence. Since the revolution, ties with the western lands have been loosened. Iraq has withdrawn from the Baghdad Pact.

While this action was expected, the change of attitude toward Gamal Nasser has come somewhat as a surprise. The latter had welcomed the revolution in Iraq as a big forward step toward uniting the Arab world. Throughout the country there had been widespread support for the Egyptian ruler.

Yet today, Iraqi officials are attacking Nasser in the strongest language. Colonel Arif, the revolutionary leader who admired Nasser and advocated strong ties with the United Arab Republic, is under arrest, sentenced to death for treason.

Behind this development is an upsurge of communist influence in Baghdad. So long as Nasser maintained friendly ties with the Soviet Union, Iraq's Reds took advantage of his support of Arab nationalism to advance their own aims. But when Nasser became alarmed over communist penetration of the Middle East and became critical of Russia, he naturally was strongly attacked by Iraq's Reds.

The rising communist influence is making itself shown in many ways. Several Iraqi newspapers critical of the Reds have been forced to shut down. The government-owned broadcasting system follows the communist



OVER 5,000,000 PEOPLE live in Iraq. It is 171,600 square miles in area, and is a little larger than California.

line. The Reds have thoroughly infiltrated student and teacher organizations and labor unions. Street mobs are plainly controlled by the communists, and several of Kassem's top advisers are Red sympathizers.

Perhaps the most puzzling question is the position of Prime Minister Kassem. It is generally believed that he is not a communist. He has said that he wants to follow a neutral course, free from the control of Nasser on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

Whether Kassem can direct his country along such a narrow path remains to be seen. Many observers feel that the Reds have already gained so much power that they are bound to get the upper hand. They fear that the Iraqi Prime Minister will be incapable of controlling the forces that he has unleashed.

Soviet ties. There are numerous indications of growing Russian influence in Iraq. The Soviet Union is sending arms and economic aid to the Middle Eastern country. Russian engineers are playing a major role in Iraq's development program.

Moreover, several hundred Kurds are returning from the Soviet Union to Iraq. These Kurds fled to Russia in 1946 after an unsuccessful attempt (backed by Moscow) to set up an independent Kurdistan. It is generally believed that they are now being returned to renew their troublemaking in Iraq. On the other hand, many of the Kurds who have always lived in Iraq are believed to be strongly anti-communist.

It is plain to see why the Soviet Union would like an independent Kurdistan. The territory where the Kurds are numerous includes northern Iraq, northern Iran, southeastern Turkey, and an adjoining area of the Soviet Union. An independent Kurdistan, carved out of these nations and allied with Russia, would give Moscow the land bridge which it now lacks into Iraq and the heart of the Middle East.

What to do? What can the United States do—if anything—to keep Iraq from becoming a Russian puppet state? This question is causing our leaders a great deal of concern.

Any outright interference is, of course, out of the question. Not only would it be counter to our policy of non-intervention in another country's affairs, but it would be sure to boom-erang in the form of increased anti-western feeling.

At present, the U. S. policy is one of watchful waiting with the hope that Kassem will succeed in keeping his country on a truly neutral path. In an attempt to bolster the Prime Minister, our British allies recently agreed to sell tanks and jet bombers to Iraq. It is possible that this action will help to keep that country from turning further to Russia. Moreover, the Iraqi army is said to be resisting Red infiltration, and may turn out to be the communists' biggest obstacle to seizing power.

It is hoped that the British policy of supporting Kassem in his attempts to keep his country neutral will succeed. If it does not, then the western powers may suffer their worst setback in the Middle East.

Because of the high stakes involved, some Americans feel that we, too, should give military aid to Iraq, but others do not want to risk sending weapons to that country because of the danger that it may be taken over by the communists. —By HOWARD SWEET



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Our Readers Say—

Is world peace a hopeless dream, or can it become a reality? Teen-agers of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and with this position goes the responsibility of achieving peace. This will take time, and it will not be an easy task. Our generation may never see the world really at peace. All we can do is to continue cooperating as much as possible with other nations toward this goal.

LORETTA SCHULTZ,
Valley City, North Dakota

Americans are having an era of great prosperity, but we can enjoy our wealth only by sharing it with others less fortunate than we are. Our Latin American neighbors, for example, are in dire need of financial aid. Let us show our concern for their welfare by giving them that aid.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Calicoon, New York

I believe that our government should cut down a little on foreign aid and use this money for a very worthwhile cause—doing more to solve the health problems of our own country.

JEANIE KEARNS,
Owosso, Michigan

When I read of the vast material wealth we in the United States enjoy (for example, we own about three-

fourths of all the TV sets in the world), I wonder why we don't concentrate more of our money in trying to help the poor people in our homeland. Why not invest more in helping the families in our slums, who barely have the essentials of life?

DOROTHY KEVENY,
Dorchester, Massachusetts

I think the greatest weakness in our educational system is the inability to recognize the capabilities of the so-called "slow student." Why should the average student be downgraded? Why can't he be helped to develop his strong points?

One way to provide motivation for the average student would be to set up scholarships for which he would be eligible.

Everyone pays his share of taxes, so why shouldn't there be a larger sharing of government scholarships? Our country is not for the intelligentsia alone.

STEPHEN ANISH,
Jersey City, New Jersey

If economic rivalry between the United States and Russia continues, it could become the chief focal point of competition between these 2 countries, and other cold war issues would be pushed into the background.

JO ANN BELLINGHERI,
Canton, Massachusetts

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The senator waited for a more *opportune* (ōp'or-tūn') moment to introduce his bill. (a) timely (b) confused (c) inactive (d) dramatic.

2. The Tibetan revolt has had a *detrimental* (dēt'ri-mēn'tāl) effect on communist prestige in Asia. (a) beneficial (b) damaging (c) major (d) surprising.

3. The ceremony took place on *hallowed* (hāl'ōd) ground. (a) government-owned (b) wooded (c) sacred (d) flat.

4. Both sides in the controversy proved *intractable* (in-trāk'tā-b'l). (a) willing to compromise (b) informed (c) uninformed (d) stubborn.

5. Cartoonists often *lampoon* (lāmpōn') leading American politicians. (a) criticize (b) ridicule (c) anger (d) defend.

6. The editor was accused of *plagiarism* (plā'jī-ā-riz'm). (a) inaccuracy (b) irresponsibility (c) stealing someone else's writing (d) slander.

7. The mayor decided to *raze* (rāz) the old city court house. (a) enlarge (b) tear down (c) rebuild (d) remodel.

8. The country's progress was hampered because it had to pay huge sums of money for *reparations* (rēp-ū-rā-shūns). (a) protection (b) taxes (c) payment for war damage to other nations (d) ammunition bought from other lands.

9. The general viewed the enemy attack with *equanimity* (ēkwā-nīm'i-ti). (a) anxiety (b) suspicion (c) dismay (d) calmness.

News Quiz

St. Lawrence Seaway

1. Who are to be the top-ranking participants in the St. Lawrence Seaway dedication ceremony?

2. With respect to navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, what change has the Seaway project brought about?

3. Tell about another major purpose of the enterprise.

4. What part of the St. Lawrence project was handled by the U. S. and Canadian governments, and what portion was done by New York and Ontario?

5. Describe an additional piece of work—not officially a part of the joint Seaway undertaking—that the United States is handling alone.

6. Name some of the main products that are likely to be carried along the new route.

7. Mention at least 5 U. S. and Canadian cities that expect to profit as Seaway ports.

8. What are some criticisms that opponents of the Seaway have made, and how do supporters reply?

Discussion

On the whole, do you think the St. Lawrence development project will prove beneficial to the United States? Why or why not?

Troubled Iraq

1. How does Allen Dulles describe the situation in Iraq?

2. What was Iraq like in ancient times?

3. Describe living conditions in that country today.

4. What big change took place there last July?

5. Why did the revolt succeed so easily?

6. In what ways has Red influence increased inside Iraq?

7. Why are many Iraqi citizens today criticizing Gamal Nasser of Egypt?

8. For what reasons would Russia like to have an independent Kurdistan?

9. How is the United States reacting to the crisis in Iraq?

Discussion

1. In the conflict in Iraq—where supporters of Nasser are vying with the communists for control of the government—what position do you think the United States should take? Explain.

2. Do you believe that the British decision to sell tanks and jet bombers to Iraq was wise? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Douglas Dillon, and why is he in the news?

2. Where is the nation's largest atom-smashing machine to be constructed?

3. What 2 countries have arranged for an exchange of college professors next fall?

4. Who controls New Guinea at the present time, and what plans are under way to bring about greater unity in the island?

5. Give a brief picture of the Iraqi Prime Minister's background.

6. Briefly describe the plan set forth by U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter for ending the Berlin crisis.

7. For what peaceful purpose is the United States planning to set off 5 nuclear blasts in Alaska?

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